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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1789.

MR. Goodhue gave notice that on Friday next he would move for the houſe to go into a committee to determine the allowance to be made to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives.

The houſe then reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, on the arrangement of the great departments of the executive. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The queſtion on the ſubject of the treaſury department, whether there ſhould be one or ſeveral officers at the head of it, occaſioned a very long and intereſting debate. From the unavoidable abſence of the Printer during the proceedings of this day, he is rendered unable to give ſuch an account of this debate in detail, as is neceſſary for the complete ſatisfaction of the public. He gives the preſent ſketch from the information which his friends have afforded him.

Mr. Gerry opened the debate by a deſcription of the difficulties which would attend ſuch a department under the adminiſtration of an individual.—He took up and examined the detail of the powers and duties propoſed by the mover of the reſolution to be annexed to the office of ſecretary for the treaſury department, and thought they were too numerous and complicated to be diſcharged and executed by any one man whom the United States afforded.

He then went into a train of obſervations, to ſhew the danger of corruption in an office filled by a ſingle man poſſeſſed of ſuch great controuling and uncontroulable powers: Whereas a number of commiſſioners, poſſeſſing equal authority, would be a mutual check to each other, and corruption would be thereby rendered more difficult.

He objected farther, that the Conſtitution had provided in the Senate a council to adviſe the Preſident in the execution of government, but that the creation of a financier with all the ſplendour and powers of office, would be the eſtabliſhment of a miniſtry, which would be a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of the executive.

He then moved for an amendment to the reſolution, by ſtriking out that part relative to a ſecretary for the treaſury department, and ſubſtituting a clauſe for the appointment of a board of commiſſioners.

Mr. Gerry was followed and oppoſed by Mr. Wadſworth, who confined himſelf to the proving the ſuperiority which ſingle men of abilities poſſeſſed over boards, in the tranſaction of public buſineſs. He reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of boards of commiſſioners in general, and eſpecially the late board of treaſury, not becauſe they were deficient in integrity and talents, but becauſe there was a radical vice in the very nature and principles of thoſe inſtitutions which was productive of perpetual obſtructions in the tranſaction of affairs, of want of harmony, and that deciſion and diſpatch which were the ſoul and ſpirit of public buſineſs.

He drew a compariſon between the conduct of the late financier and the board of treaſury; and ſaid, that the parallel was entirely to the advantage of the former in every point of view. Under the adminiſtration of that man, public buſineſs had been conducted with a ſimplicity, accuracy and diſpatch, which ſaved our finances from deſtruction. Immence ſavings had been made in all the departments, civil and military, over which he had had any controul, and which before had been in ſuch a ſtate of diſtraction. Under the adminiſtration of the late commiſſioners, the finances had been in a ſtate of darkneſs and confuſion. Uncertainty, indeciſion and weakneſs appeared in all their tranſactions —He ſpoke from experience The difficulties and delays he had met with in doing buſineſs with boards, convinced him that there was ſome great defect in their formation which was incurable.

Mr. Benſon ſupported the ſame ſide of the queſtion. He obſerved that all the arguments reſpecting the danger of corruption, &c. would extend to the heads of all departments as well as the treaſury. It would extend to the Preſident himſelf.

The debate was continued by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Boudinot, the latter of whom ſpoke largely. Theſe oppoſed the amendment; and Mr. Bland ſupported it.

The queſtion was put upon the amendment, which was negatived without a diſſenting vote.

Mr. Bland then moved that a clauſe ſhould be added, inſtituting a board of treaſury, under the ſuperintendance of the financier. He had before in the courſe of the debate, obſerved, that he was not oppoſed to the creating a miniſter of the finances, who ſhould have a general ſuperintendance over the finance eſtabliſhment, and be veſted with the power of deviſing, forming and recommending ſyſtems for the improvement of the revenue; but he wiſhed he might not poſſeſs any immediate controul over the revenue itſelf. He wiſhed he might have no authority or agency whatever in the receipts and diſburſements of money: For ſuch purpoſes as theſe, he thought a board was neceſſary—a board who ſhould poſſeſs powers which could not ſafely be truſted with an individual in ſo elevated a ſtation as the financier.

On this motion the queſtion was put and loſt.

A queſtion was then taken, whether this officer ſhould be removeable by the Preſident, and carried.

After this a queſtion was taken, whether there ſhould be a department of war, at the head of which ſhould be an officer, to be called the ſecretary for the department of war, which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Vining then moved that there ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed a department for domeſtic affairs at the head of which, &c. He ſupported his motion by a number of obſervations, pointing out the expediency of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. The motion was ſeconded by Mr Boudinot and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Benſon objected—He thought it would be proper to poſtpone this part of the eſtabliſhment to a future time. However extenſive the object of ſuch an office might be, he was not ſure that the office itſelf was neceſſary. The duties which would properly come under this department he conceived might be divided and diſtributed among the other departments. For inſtance, all domeſtic matters which related to the revenue might be managed by the treaſury department. All domeſtic matters of a military nature might be conducted by the ſecretary at war. If, however, a diſtinct department ſhould be found neceſſary, it could be eſtabliſhed at any time.

To this Mr. Vining replied, by enumerating a number of objects which could not come within the management of either department, ſuch as the numerous and encreaſing objects of a territorial nature, and the extenſive correſpondence between the federal government and its weſtern dependencies. He alſo mentioned the propriety of inſtituting this office for the authentication of public inſtruments of every kind. At preſent there was no office to affix the ſeal of government to the numerous acts which would take place relative to domeſtic regulations.

To this idea of Mr. Vining it was anſwered, that for the purpoſe of authenticating public acts by ſeal, there would undoubtedly be an officer appointed; but it would be very improper to eſtabliſh a great department, with a large ſalary, to perform ſuch an inconſiderable duty. An officer would probably be created in proper time, with a ſalary proportionate to the extent and importance of the object.

The committee then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

The object of this reſolution reſpecting theſe great offices is only to afford a general direction to a ſpecial committee yet to be appointed, whoſe buſineſs it will be to digeſt and report an arrangement in detail for the executive department.

THURSDAY, May 21.

The houſe took up the reſolutions of the committee of yeſterday, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the executive departments, and having confirmed the ſame, proceeded to ballot for a ſpecial committee of eleven, to prepare and bring in a bill or bills for the purpoſe of carrying thoſe reſolutions into effect.—The committee were Mr. Baldwin, Benſon, Madiſon, Vining, Burke, Livermore, Boudinot, Fitzſimons, Wadſworth, Cadwallader, and Gerry.

The committee of elections, to whom were referred the ſeveral petitions from the inhabitants of New-Jerſey, reſpecting the election in that ſtate for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, reported a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed with authority to receive and hear evidence on the ſubject of thoſe petitions; that a day ſhould be appointed on which this committee ſhould ſit for the above purpoſe, and that the ſpeaker ſhould be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of that reſolution to the Governour of New-Jerſey, with a requeſt, that he would cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the ſeveral newſpapers of that ſtate.

The order of the day was then called for to take up the memorial of Dr. Ramſay, reſpecting the election of William Smith.

On which Mr. Vining moved to poſtpone the order of the day and to go into a committee for the purpoſe of determining whether a department for domeſtic affairs ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

The queſtion on this motion being put was loſt.

The houſe then proceeded on the petition of Dr. Ramſay, to examine the vouchers and evidence of the facts alledged by both parties, and having made ſome progreſs in this examination, adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 22.

The houſe being met, they reſumed the conſideration of Dr. Ramſay's memorial; and Mr. Benſon withdrew his motion made yeſterday, in order to ſubſtitute another. This was alſo withdrawn to make room for a third, which was likewiſe removed to admit one from Mr. Madiſon. Much time was ſpent in determining the mode of proceeding; after which Mr. Smith ſtated ſome laws of South Carolina, and adverted to certain facts mentioned in a publication referred to by Dr. Ramſay, tending to prove he had been conſidered by the official acts of the executive, legiſlative and judicial departments of that government, as a citizen of the longeſt ſtanding, even from the declaration of Independence.

At length the queſtion of Mr. Smith's eligibility to a ſeat, by reaſon of his having been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, was put, and at the requeſt of Mr. Tucker, who had been applied to by Dr. Ramſay to have the yeas and nays taken on the queſtion, it was determined in that mode unanimouſly in Mr. Smith's favour, except one vote. After this adjudication,

The Houſe adjourned 'till Monday next.

MONDAY, May 25.

Mr. Madiſon, who was, according to notice, to have moved, this day, for the houſe to go into a committee on the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution, thought it expedient, for a number of reaſons, to poſtpone this motion for the preſent; and gave further notice, that this day fortnight he would bring forward this motion.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to report what compenſation would be proper to be allowed to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, &c.

Mr. Page thought it beſt to go into a committee of the whole on this buſineſs.——The queſtion for going into a committee of the whole being put and carried——the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, and Mr. Trumbull was called to the chair.

A reſolution was then moved, that per annum be allowed the Preſident, during his continuance in office, to be paid in four equal quarterly payments.

On this reſolution ſome debate took place reſpecting the form in which the allowance ſhould be made him.—Whether the blank ſhould be filled up with one groſs ſum, comprehending a proviſion for the ſupport of his houſhold and his ſecretary, or whether the allowance ſhould be divided into two branches; the compenſation for ſervices, and the maintenance of his houſhold. In the courſe of this debate Mr. Lawrence ſuggeſted 25,000 dollars, as a proper ſum with which to fill up the blank, including his private ſecretary, clerks, &c.

The committee roſe without coming to any reſolution.

Mr. Benſon from the committee appointed to conſider and report the mode of determining on the ſubject of the New-Jerſey election petition, reported, that a committee ſhould be appointed, who ſhould meet on a certain day to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and to report thoſe allegations and proofs to the houſe.

TUESDAY, May 26.

The bill laying a duty on tonnage was read the ſecond time.

On motion of Mr. White, voted, That this bill be referred to a committee of the whole—and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Scott gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill, for the eſtabliſhing a land office, for the ſale of the lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Page after ſome introductory obſervations on the ineligibility of electing committees by ballot—moved, that ſo much of the rule of the houſe which preſcribed that mode, ſhould be repealed.

Mr. White propoſed, that all committees ſhould be appointed by the Speaker, except when the houſe might order otherwiſe.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to determine on the mode.

Mr. Lee objected to the appointment of a committee, as there was at that moment no ſpecial buſineſs before them, he thought the preſent time the beſt to take the ſenſe of the houſe.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his motion.

Mr. Smith propoſed an amendment to Mr. White's motion by adding, unleſs five members call for a ballot.

Mr. Page was oppoſed to all balloting for committees——he thought the mode highly exceptionable, as it might be rendered ſubſervient to the purpoſes of intrigue—he hoped (he ſaid) never to ſee another committee choſen in that houſe by ballot.

Mr. Burke moved for a poſtponement of the motion, which being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (South Carolina) gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for a committee to bring in a bill on the ſubject of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sylveſter of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of newſpapers, and for receiving propoſals for performing the public printing, reported, by which it is propoſed, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe ſhall be impowered to make the neceſſary contract. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

On motion, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on a reported bill for impoſing a duty on tonnage.

Mr. Thatcher moved to ſtrike out from the enacting clauſe, the words, "the Congreſs of the United States," and to inſert the words, "the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs aſſembled." This gave riſe to ſome unintereſting debate, and the queſtion being put, was loſt.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join a committee of this houſe, to agree upon and report a proper mode of receiving meſſages from the Preſident.

The Clerk then proceeded in reading the bill reſpecting tonnage.

Mr. Parker moved to ſtrike out the words "and clear," from the clauſe in the bill which declares that all ſhips, &c. which ſhall be ſubject to a duty.

A motion was made to inſert in the bill a clauſe, impoſing a duty of 50 cents on all veſſels not built within the United States, which may become the property of the citizens thereof. This, after ſome debate, was carried.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the clauſe reſtraining foreign ſhips from being employed in the coaſting trade, which was negatived.

It was moved to limit the duration of the tonnage bill, which, after ſome debate, it was determined in the negative.

This bill will commence its operation on the 15th of June.

The committee roſe and reported the ſame as amended, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, preſented a bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 28.

The houſe met and the tonnage bill was read, as amended by the committee, agreed to by the houſe; after which it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading, and made the order of the day to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union, according to the eſtabliſhed order of the day.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Scott, in a pointed and argumentative ſpeech, introduced to the attention of the committee the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a land office, for the diſpoſal of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory; for which purpoſe he moved the committee to agree to a reſolution recommending the appointment of a ſelect committee, by the houſe, for the purpoſe of regulating the ſame.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Vining who inſiſted upon the neceſſity and propriety of the meaſure.

But the ſubject appearing of high importance to the committee, it was agreed to riſe, in order to obtain time for granting information.

(For the remainder ſee the laſt Page.)

PARIS, October 30.

MDE LESSEPS, Vice-Conſul of Cronſtat, interpreter of the Ruſſian language in the Count de la Peroufe's ſhip, arrived at Verſailles the 17th inſt. and was introduced to his Majeſty by M. de la Luzerne, Secretary of the navy. He had been charged to convey to France, the diſpatches, journals and maps, remitted to him by the ſaid Count on the 30th of September, 1787, at the port of Avatſka, or St. Peter and St Paul, ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the peninſula of Kamſchatka. The veſſel that the government of Ruſſia annually ſends from Okotſkoi to Avatſka, having ſailed laſt year, M. de Leſſeps reſolved to coaſt all along the Okotſkoi, or Pengina ſea, in order to reach the grand continent of Aſia; but the bad weather, the continual ſtorms and hurricanes, forced him to remain on the peninſula until the 27th of the following January. It was only at that epoch he could begin his journey along the coaſt of Kamſchatka. When at the iſthmus, which joins that land to the continent, he followed the eaſtern coaſt of Pengina ſea; he paſſed through Jugiga, and after a moſt dangerous journey, reached Okotſkoi, the fifth of May. This part of his journey was performed on ſledges drawn by Kamſchadalian dogs, rein deer, after the manners of the country he went through. The overflowing of immenſe torrents, on account of the melting ice, kept him at Okatſkoi, until the eighth of June. The moment the Lena was navigable, he embarked and remounted as far at Juſtoutſki, where he arrived the beginning of Auguſt. From thence he ſet out on the 11th, and paſſed through Tomſk, Tobolſki, Catharineburgh, Kaſan, Nynei, Novogorod, Moſcow, Tuer, and Novogorod-Velickoi, croſſing all the wide rivers of Siberia. He performed this journey on a kibitk, or Ruſſian carriage, unhung, and arrived at St Peterſburgh the 21ſt of September. He left that capital the 26th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, after having received Count de Segur's diſpatches, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Court. His excellent conſtitution, his activity and zeal, enabled M. de Leſſeps, to ſupport the fatigues and dangers that muſt inevitably attend a painful and long journey of 4000 leagues, through unfrequented and thinly inhabited countries. He arrived at Verſailles the 17th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He acknowledges that the ready aſſiſtance he met with from the Ruſſian commanders, whoſe protection he had a right to expect, facilitated very much his extraordinary journey.

LONDON, March 30.

WE have accounts from Peterſburg, that, when the ice broke, on the 30th of January, it carried away a long tract of fruitful land, between the two branches of the Danube, which has cauſed great damage.

The Dutcheſs of Wirtemburgh, when ſhe partook of the Prince of Wales's late dinner, had jewels on to the value of 250,000l. The flounce of her petticoat was entirely diamonds, beautifully diſplayed without the leaſt appearance of being heavy, as alſo a large diamond ſtomacher.

Notwithſtanding the Prince of Wales was preſent at the firſt repreſentation of Mary Queen of Scots, the galleries would have God ſave the King—which was ſung by Barrymore, Williames, and Hollingſworth. During the ſong Mr. Fox, who was in the Balcony Box, happened to lean back---a zealous partizan in the upper gallery hollowed out, "Never mind it, Charley, my boy - hold up your head."

The ſilks imported from Piedmont into Great Britain, in the courſe of laſt year, amounted to not leſs than two hundred thouſand pound. Piedmont and Bologna furniſh the very fineſt wrought ſilk in Europe. One grand advantage which we have in the commerce of the Levant, is, that the Sicilian ſilks are confined to a particular ſeaſon of the year, whereas thoſe of the Levant are brought at all times. The January caravans are very richly loaded with the very fineſt ſilks; thoſe of February and March contains an inferior ſort. The Dutch in the courſe of the laſt year, imported ſeven thouſand bales of ſilk from Caſſembazzar in the Eaſt-Indies. This place furniſhed, in the whole, that year, upwards of twenty thouſand bales; each bale weighed one hundred pounds. The French, in the ſame year, imported into Lyons ſix thouſand bales of ſilk, ſixteen hundred of which came from Sicily.

March 31. A treaty of commerce between the Vizier and Earl Cornwallis, was ratified on the 31ſt of laſt July. It contains ſeventeen articles; and the Nabob of Furruckabad conſented to include his territories in the ſaid treaty.

Its object is to regulate and equalize the duties; and the firſt article is ſufficient to ſhew the whole—it runs thus:

"The contracting parties ſhall not claim any exemption from duties, either for themſelves, their ſubjects, or dependants, or any other perſon or perſons, of whatever country or nation."

Counſellor Barron, of Vienna, inſpector-general of the Emperor's mines, has made a diſcovery of a very important nature, a new ſpecies of gunpowder, made without ſalt-petre, much cheaper than any hitherto prepared, greatly more powerful, and equally manageable. Vaſt quantities of it have already been purchaſed for the uſe of the Auſtrian army.

A few days ſince, a remarkable inſtance of the divine interference was manifeſted at the Caſtle public-houſe, in Angel ſtreet, St. Martins le Grand. Two children being in the two pair of ſtairs room, the eldeſt puſhed up the ſaſh, when the youngeſt, (who was on the window-ſeat) immediately tumbled out and fell on the pavement, without receiving the leaſt hurt.

This morning arrived a mail from New-York, which was brought over in his Majeſty's packet boat the Daſhwood, Captain Roberts, after a paſſage of thirty-four days to Falmouth.

Yeſterday a package arrived at the Admiralty-Office from Plymouth, which contains the journals from Commodore Philips at Botany-Bay.

The Governor of the ſettlement at Botany-Bay is Arthur Philip, Eſq; who was made a poſt-captain on the 30th of November, 1781.

The natural wonders from Port Jackſon in New-Holland, are, a black ſwan, and a lobſter which was red when firſt caught.

The natives of New-Holland never appeared in ſuch conſternation, as one morning when they beheld Capt. Hunter, of the Sirus, on horſe back. They had never ſeen ſuch an animal, and, like one of the barbarous nations of antiquity, they imagined the rider and the horſe one animal only—for when he diſmounted, their ſhouts were more violent than before.

They write from Vienna of the 7th inſtant, that Marſhal Romanzow has requeſted to retire, owing to his bad ſtate of health. In this caſe, it is ſaid, the Prince Potemkin will have the command of the Ruſſian army, deſtined to drive the Turks beyond the Danube, and to invade Moldavia and Wallachia. On the 4th, the Emperor was again indiſpoſed; but was the next day well enough to give an audience to the foreign miniſters.

The Prince Cobourg is directing his march, at the head of 12,000 men, towards the frontiers of Poland.

April 1. It is ſuppoſed, next week a work will be produced, which will fully employ the converſation of the military, and in particular, ſuch as have been in America: "*Interior Travels;*" by an officer under Burgoyne. This book, we are informed, will contain a full detail of the event of the convention army—the officers conduct while they were priſoners; and among other curious *traits*, the trial of a rebel Col. Henley will be curiouſly laid down; the charge from the general, with that eloquence of which he is maſter; and their oppoſite defence, is accurately related; and in addition to a variety of pleaſing ſubjects ſeveral elegant plates are introduced. The chief part of the nobility honour this work with their names; and ſo rapid has been the ſubſcription, that only fifty copies remain unſold after the ſubſcribers are ſupplied.

An extraordinary Circumſtance.—An Engliſh gentleman lately on his travels in Paleſtine, on his ſtaying too long to inſpect ſome antiquities, inſenſibly loſt his guide. On his ſetting forward by himſelf, he diſcovered a village principally inhabited by Turks, where, it appeared, the guide, thinking he would take that way, had waited for him. Before he came up with him, he was ſurpriſed at ſeeing a woman in a Turkiſh habit ſitting at the door of a houſe, dandling a child in her arms, ſinging, "Bothwell bank, thou bloomeſt fair." Upon his addreſſing her in Engliſh, it appeared that ſhe had emigrated to America ſome years ſince, and had married the maſter of an American ſhip; that ſince the rupture with the mother country, ſhe had been captured by an Algerine galley, and carried into Algiers: She was there bought by a Turkiſh officer, who was then her huſband, ſhe having been obliged to embrace Mahometaniſm, &c. and as he was then abſent but for a ſhort time, ſhe prevailed upon the traveller to await his return, when telling him the ſtranger was her relation, he not only treated him with the greateſt hoſpitality, but diſcharging his guide, the next day accompanied him to the place of his deſtination, where, at their parting, he preſented him with ſeveral things of value, as memorials of friendſhip, &c.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Guntoer Circar, ceded to us, with other Circars, in 1765, by the Soubah of the Decan, Earl Cornwallis has taken quiet poſſeſſion of.

This valuable acquiſition became the company's right on the death of Subah's brother, in the year 1782.

In taking poſſeſſion of the Guntoer Circar, the company add to their annual revenues, the capital ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, and all this without any injury to or oppreſſion of the natives. Of Earl Cornwallis's government no eulogium can be too highly wrought, and unanimity conſequently reigns not only throughout his Council, but the ſettlement.

At Delhi, a revolution was effected in September by the Rohilla confederates, aided by one of their moſt daring chiefs, Gholan Kadar Cawn, taking advantage of Madajee Scindia's remiſſneſs, in neglecting to ſtation a proper number of troops round the city.

The conſequences were truly terrible to the unfortunate old King, whoſe eyes the inhuman chief deprived him of, putting the robes of royalty at the ſame time on one of his creatures, Ackmed Shaw.

Scindia did not long leave the tyrant in poſſeſſion of Delhi; he very ſhortly gained not only a complete victory over the Rohillas, but poſſeſſion of the city. The modern Bajazet, Gholan Kadar Cawn, ſaved himſelf by an ignominious and rapid flight.

The Mahrattah Chief, Scindia, in conſequence of this victory, it is thought, will regain his wonted influence in the upper Provinces, and the miſerable eyeleſs Monarch of Delhi once more be reſtored to his throne and regal power.

The young Prince of Delhi, Johander Shaw, lived not to behold his Royal Father's miſeries; he fell a victim in June, to the warmth of the climate, having over heated himſelf in a pious excurſion to Chunar.

April 7. It is now fixed that both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn over the Eaſter receſs on Thurſday next.

There is not, we now hear, the leaſt foundation in the idea of a diſſolution of Parliament.

April 16. We hear, it is now in contemplation to open a navigable canal from London to Briſtol, through Saliſbury, and alſo, by a branch therefrom to Southampton, to effect a communication from ſea to ſea, on each ſide of the kingdom, and form at once the moſt complete and extenſive inland navigation in Great-Britain.

By the lateſt advice, received from Copenhagen, by Mr. Zinck, his Daniſh Majeſty's Conſul at this port, it is certain that the Daniſh Court is peaceably diſpoſed, and only will aſſiſt the Ruſſians with 12 ſail of the line, as ſtipulated by the now ſubſiſting treaty. They are now, inſuring veſſels at Copenhagen at the uſual peace premium, which indicates no immediate rupture with Sweden.

We hear that a meeting is convened at Glaſgow of the merchants and manufacturers of that city, to conſider of the ſteps proper to be taken to oppoſe the intended abolition of the african trade.

Mr. John Smith, is appointed collector of the Salt Duties in Liverpool, in the room of the late R. Scott, Eſquire.

The addreſſes to their Majeſties flow in ſo numerouſly, that a Gazette Extraordinary is publiſhed on Thurſdays to announce them, and the uſual Gazettes conſiſt of *four* ſheets, inſtead of *one*.

The London papers inform us, that to gratify curioſity at the intended proceſſion to Saint Paul's, an empty houſe has been let for *three hundred pounds*.——that *five hundred* have been offered and refuſed for another in a better ſituation——and that *twelve* ladies and gentlemen have ſubſcribed *twenty guineas* a piece for a dining-room. When thoſe who have money are willing to pay it for ſuch a purpoſe, it would certainly be folly in thoſe who have the conveniences, not to diſpoſe of them.

LONDON-DERRY, March 17.

A FEW days ago, the brig Waſhington, of 200 tons, carrying 14 guns, was taken off the coaſt of Donegal, after a chace of three days, by the Beresford, Buſhe, and Townſhend revenue cruizers—The above veſſel is ſaid to have been commanded by a Captain Murphy of Drogheda, who was alſo the owner. In the chace, the Waſhington's main-maſt went by the board, which was the cauſe of her being taken.

It is with the ſincereſt pleaſure we inform the public, and eſpecially the citizens of Derry, that in conſequence of the laudable exertions of the corporation to forward the erection of a bridge over the river Foyle, Mr. Thompſon and Mr. Cox, of Boſton, in New-England, arrived in this city yeſterday. They are ſtrongly recommended for their knowledge of bridge building; and, we underſtand that they entertain not the ſmalleſt doubt of being able to conſtruct a bridge over our river upon the ſame plan of thoſe which they lately erected near Boſton.

March 24. Since our laſt the engineers who lately arrived here from America, have ſounded the river acroſs at the Ferry-Quay, and we have authority in ſaying, that it is their decided opinion, a wooden bridge, on the conſtruction of thoſe lately erected near Boſton, is very practicable at ſaid place.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 18.

THE brig Bell, of Glaſgow, from Jamaica to Georgia, on the firſt of April laſt, off the Matanzies, was ſtruck with lightning, which inſtantly killed 11 of the crew; the captain and two men eſcaped death, but were much bruiſed. A few hours after the accident, the veſſel, with 150 negroes went down—the captain and his two companions lathed ſome ſpars together, on which, with difficulty, they reached a key near Cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the moſt wretched ſituation—they were afterwards relieved by a wrecker of New Providence; the captain with the loſs of both his legs and one arm; and his only ſurviving companion, Robert Boyd, in a melancholy ſituation, without the uſe of his legs, arrived here on Friday laſt, by way of Savannah, and gives the above account.

NEW-HAVEN, May 27.

A FEW days ſince, a Mr. Pritchard, of Waterberry, being on his land digging a ditch, dug up a root, which his curioſity led him to taſte—he ſoon found himſelf diſordered and returned to his houſe (with the root in his hand) which as ſoon as he entered, informed his wife that he had eat of it, and apprehended he was poiſoned—on which he fell down, was ſuddenly ſeized with convulſions, and expired in a few hours. The root proved to be what is commonly known by the name of wild parſnip.

SALEM, May 26.

A VERY ſingular event has lately taken place at Machias: A gentleman there, viſited a lady, by way of courtſhip, five evenings—they were married; and madam, five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born a live, and like to do well; and in five days after the birth of the daughters, the mother rode five miles to meeting.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 4.

Extract of a letter from a farmer in Waſhington county, on Patowmack, to a gentleman of the Patowmack company, dated May 26, 1789.

"LIVING near the banks of this river and viewing yeſterday 13 long loaded boats and 7 this morning, paſs down under full ſail, with colours flying and various muſick in joyous train and good order. Under ſuch pleaſing proſpects, permit me to offer you my ſincere and grateful thanks, as a juſt tribute due ſo noble an undertaking, in eſtabliſhing the navigation at preſent upwards of 150 miles above tide water, through a rich and fertile country, which from its various uſeful branches draws the produce into the main channel, from 40 to 50 miles on each ſide; excluſive of the near and convenient communication it has with the Ohio, which in all human probability will bring on commercial connexions that will unite a tie of laſting intereſt and friendſhip. The advantage of carriage in the preſent infant ſtate of the river already ſaves from 250 to £. 300 on the flour I annually export---compare this with the community in general; what it will be when fully accompliſhed? And it muſt lead us into many pleaſing reflections on your laudable undertaking, long may you all live to receive toll—particular your leading members who have for many years uſed their exertion and influence to bring it on."

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Auguſt 16.

"WE will not have above one third of a crop, owing to the dry weather. Since September we have not had one good rain, ſo that water to drink is become

a moſt ſerious article; and ſells as high as 9d a pail. All the neighbouring iſlands will alſo have very ſhort crops, owing to dry weather, and an inſect called the borer, which deſtroy the canes wherever they come."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, May 5.

"The ſnow now lays thick on the ground, ſo that the farmers cannot begin to plough; there is not the leaſt appearance of vegetation, not a bud appears. All kinds of grain are very ſcarce; we impatiently wait arrivals from the ſtates to ſupply our neceſſities. Flour is from 6 dollars to 6½ per barrel."

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Thurſday laſt, Mr. Benſon gave notice, that the next day he ſhould move for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the Union, in order to bring forward his propoſition reſpecting Rhode-Iſland."

The following we underſtand is the reſolution:—

THE Congreſs of the United States do reſolve and declare it to be their moſt earneſt deſire, that the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that ſtate to chooſe delegates to meet in convention and to whom the conſtitution of the United States is to be ſubmitted, conformably to the unanimous reſolution of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the 28th September, 1787.

His Excellency the Governor, and his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts, when they appeared to take the oaths of office, on the 29th ult. were in complete ſuits of American manufactured broadcloth. The buttons on the coat of his Excellency were of ſilver, and of American manufacture—the device a ſhepherd ſhearing his ſheep—the motto—"*You gain more by our lives, than by our deaths.*"

"The Secretary and Treaſurer of that commonwealth, and a number of the members of the Legiſlature, have alſo evinced their patriotiſm, by encouraging the manufacture of their country.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

LATE London news-papers adviſe, that letters from Bengal, recently received, mention, that the ſcarcity of rice in the Sylet and Deca Provinces, (in the Eaſt-Indies) had produced the moſt fatal conſequences to the wretched inhabitants, 70,000 of whom had periſhed by means of this great calamity—that on the 13th of February laſt there were the greateſt demonſtrations of joy at Geneva, on account of the happy completion of the late revolution in favour of the people—that this republic had demanded of the three mediating powers (France, Sardinia, and the Canton of Berne) the guarantee of their new Conſtitution—that a perfect Union ſeems at preſent to ſubſiſt between the King of Sweden and the three inferior orders of the ſtate, the latter having concurred in all the meaſures propoſed by his Majeſty for the defence of the kingdom—that great preparations were making at Stockholm, for ſending a force into Findland; ſix regiments, lately raiſed in Dalecarlia, were to be ſent to that quarter, who had entreated for the honour of ſecuring the frontiers on that ſide of the kingdom---that a much larger force was providing to be ſent towards Norway, where the Danes were meditating a ſtroke, with a view of bringing the war to as ſpeedy a concluſion as poſſible---that the King of Sweden was to go to Gottenburgh the beginning of April, and from thence to Frederickſhall, to put himſelf at the head of ſome choſen troops, the principal apprehenſion for the ſafety of his country lying on that ſide---that the Daniſh government had ordered 12 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates to join the Ruſſian fleet, agreeable to treaty---that the Dutch navy was refitting and re-enforcing in the beſt ſtyle---that the idea was abandoned of the Emperor's flemiſh towns being garriſoned by French troops---that the inhabitants of the Bahama Iſlands had lately ſent to government, in England, the ſtrongeſt repreſentations againſt the Earl of Dunmore, their preſent Governour---that this application having been warmly ſeconded by the merchants of London trading to Providence, &c. Mr. Pitt had promiſed to take the matter into immediate conſideration.

The editor of the Bahama Gazette makes the following obſervations: "America is now upon the eve of exhibiting to the world, a very important ſpectacle; a new model of government is to be tried, and as people are ſometimes apt to anticipate events, numberleſs are the predictions upon the preſent occaſion. Of its perfection or impropriety we ſhall not attempt to give an opinion: Time, the great arbiter of events, will fully decide whether by its adoption, an efficient and well regulated government can be attained, and the credit of the ſtates in ſome meaſure reſtored, or ſimilar confuſion and imbecility to what has lately been experienced, enſue among them."

RICHMOND, June 18.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, a town on the Patowmack River, on the Maryland tract, dated May 21.

"A FEW days ago paſſed by this town, five boats from Opecken, the ſouth branch and Old Town, together with a large raft of pine plank which was floated from above 100 miles back, with ſeveral horſes on it. One of the boats belonging to Mr. Joſeph Sprigg, of Old Town, came from that place with 24 hogſheads of tobacco, to Wats's branch near the Great Fall, in one day and an half, reckoned to be 180 miles"

Thurſday the 4th inſtant, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in committee on the collecting bill, agreed that the following ports in this ſtate ſhould be the ports of delivery, viz. Weſt-Point, New Port, Tappahannock, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Bermuda-Hundred, Rockett's Landing, Peterſburg, Cumberland and Smitfield.

Arrived in the Downs (England) after a paſſage of 33 days the Cyrus, Captain Harriſon from Potowmack.

His Excellency George Clinton, Eſq; is elected Governor, and the Hon. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate of New-York.---Richard Varick, Eſq; is appointed Attorney General of ſaid ſtate, in the room of Egbert Benſon, Eſq; reſigned.

Joſhua Clayton, Eſq; is elected Preſident of the Delaware ſtate.

Notwithſtanding the injury which the wheat ſuſtained from the ſeverity of the froſt laſt winter, there now appears to be one of the greateſt proſpect of a plentiful harveſt that has been known for many years.

MARRIED---THOMAS LITTLETON SAVAGE, Eſquire, of New-Kent, to the agreeable and accompliſhed Miſs MARY BURTON SAVAGE, daughter of Col. Littleton Savage, of Northampton county.

Extract from LINDSAY's marine liſt.

Norfolk, June 8, 1789.

This day arrived the ſhip Union, Capt. Witchell from Bermuda, by whom we learn, that officers are arrived there from Europe, for the purpoſe of ſurveying the harbours, and at the ſame time to point out the moſt eligible place to fix the ſeat of government, as alſo to fortify the iſland.

June 10. Arrived in Hampton road, the brig Ann, Captain Douglaſs, from Glaſgow, on her paſſage ſpoke the brig Europe, John Dean; in lat. 37, long. 70½, out 9 weeks from Briſtol, bound to Baltimore; they were ſhort of proviſions which Capt. Douglaſs ſupplied them with.

This evening the ſhip George of Greenock, from New York for Potowmack.

June 11. This morning arrived from New-York; the ſloop Charles, Cornelius White, maſter; by whom came paſſengers, the Hon. Col. Theodorick Bland, Major Lindſay, Naval Officer, Col. William Finnie and Mr. Holmes.

The following veſſels arrived in Hampton road.

The Juno, Reſum, from Liverpool.
Ship Dauphin, ———, Port au Prince.
Gentille, Lynham, ditto.
Sloop Barrett, ———, ditto.
Grand Duke, Pollock, Tortola.
June 12. Ship A. B. C. Frankford, Smith's Iſland.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,—The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. Benjamin Day, *Fredericksburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg.* Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg.* Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12. 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £. 12. 10. each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe concerned, that the ſale of lands advertiſed in this paper by Thomas Adams, deputy ſheriff of Nanſemond county, did not take place the 10th inſtant (June) owing to the Commiſſioners not being able to attend the ſales. He has therefore thought fit to poſtpone the ſale of the lands 'till the 22d inſtant, then to begin and continue from day to day 'till all are ſold agreeable to the former advertiſement.

Suffolk, June 8, 1789.

The Friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are reſpectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Maſter,

Is juſt arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their addreſs: As the greateſt part of her cargo is ready, ſhe will meet with diſpatch: A few paſſengers can alſo be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has juſt imported for ſale, by the lateſt arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Looſe and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1789.

TAKEN up in Powhatan county, a dark brindled STEER, about four years old, marked with a crop and half crop in each ear. Appraiſed to three pounds.

WILLIAM GOLDING.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.

againſt

ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company. } Defendants

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counſel—It is ordered that the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the BOWMAN, and the late veſſels from LONDON, &c an extenſive

SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by package, piece, or retail.

They have alſo a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Ginghams, Hummums (or long cloths) ſtriped and plain Dimitys, book, jaconet, and ſtriped Muſlins, Perſians, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Muſical inſtruments, ſets of ſtrings, and books of Muſic, for do.

A freſh ſupply of LAW BOOKS.

All ſorts of fiſhing tackle, and two good ſeines 35 fathom long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a compleat ſet of window frames, and oak ſaſhes to ſuit do.

Which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 12, 1789.

THE Subſcriber, having been appointed to the office of Notary Public for the Diſtrict of Williamſburg by the Honourable the Executive, has now qualified under his commiſſion, and is ready to execute any buſineſs which may be required. Deeds of all kinds will be prepared by him on application.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 5, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as a Run away, a negro man who calls himſelf SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Joſhua Moore near the town of Suffolk, he is a thick, ſhort, ſtrong made fellow, very black, and ſtammers much in his ſpeech when ſpoke to.—His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up laſt fall in King William county, near the courthouſe, a bay HORSE about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, two hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall blemiſh in his right eye, trots and gallops. Poſted and appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

ISAAC QUARLES.

TAKEN up at Chepokes, in Surry county, a dark bay HORSE, with hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock, W. H. in a piece, and is adjudged to be 18 years old. Poſted and appraiſed to 30ſ.—Alſo a red COW with a motley face, marked with a ſwallow fork and under-keel in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork in the left, ſhe has by her ſide a red Calf with a white face, which ſaid cow and calf has been poſted and apraiſed to two pounds ten ſhillings.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Jun.

TAKEN up in May 1788, in Powhatan county, a red STEER with ſome white under his belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop in the left, judged to be five years old this ſpring; the points of his horns ſawed. Appraiſed to £. 3.

STEPHEN FORSER.

573

POET's CORNER.

VERSES Addreſs to Mr. ——

BELIEVE me dear Jack,
There is nothing you lack,
But what you with eaſe may acquire;
You've a good ſhare of ſenſe,
You have ſilver and pence,
As much as your wants can require.

Then it muſt be confeſs'd,
When you're handſomely dreſs'd,
That your air and your figure is ſmart,
Thanks, thanks to dear pride,
She has arm'd my weak ſide,
Or I ſhould be afraid from my heart.

As a well meaning friend,
I would this recommend;
'Tis advice I never gave you before:
Your paſſion correct,
And behave with reſpect,
To merit tho' lowly and poor.

I've obſerv'd you with pain,
Too conſcious and vain
Of your graces of mind and of form;
Indeed few like thee,
From theſe foibles are free
But I wiſh gentle ſwain, you'd reform.

If a change ſhould take place,
You no doubt will find grace,
In the ſight of the good and the fair;
Heaven grant that it may!
I hope you will ſay,
A reſponſive amen to my pray'r.

And now, my dear creature
You've real good nature,
A *quantum ſufficit* I know;
Your friend to excuſe,
For her ſaucy abuſe,
Of ſo very accompliſh'd a beau.

FANNY B—Y.

ANECDOTE.

Of the late King of PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC rung his bell one day and nobody anſwered. He opened the door and found the page aſleep on a ſofa. He was going to wake him when he perceived the end of a billet ſticking out of his pocket. He had the curioſity to know the contents; he took and read it. It was a letter from his mother, who thanked him for having ſent her part of his wages to aſſiſt her in diſtreſs; and beſought God to bleſs him for his filial goodneſs. The king returned to his room, took a roller of ducats, and ſlid them with the letter into the page's pocket. Returned to his apartment he rang ſo violently that the page awaked and entered. "You have ſlept well" (ſaid the king.) The page made an apology, and in his embarraſſment, happened to put his hand into his pocket, and felt with aſtoniſhment the paper of mony. He drew it out, turned pale, and looking at the king, burſt into tears, without being able to ſpeak a word. "What is the matter?" Said the king, "What ails you?" "Ah! Sire, (ſaid the young man, throwing himſelf at his feet,) ſome body would wiſh to ruin me, I know not how this money came into my pocket." "My friend, (ſaid the king) "God often ſends us good in our ſleep. Give this to "your mother. Salute her in my name, and tell her "that I will take care of her and of you."

N. B. Engel, a German poet, has made this Anecdote the ſubject of a little drama, called THE PAGE.

(Continued from the firſt Page.

After the committee roſe, Mr. Gerry moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpoſe of collecting and ſtating information on this ſubject: Alſo, to report what further means ſhould be adopted to promote thoſe ſales.

A deſultory converſation took place on this motion; and it was contended, that the latter part thereof took from the committee of the whole the ſubject which they had juſt been conſidering upon, when a motion was made for a diviſion of the queſtion; and it was agreed to appoint a committee for the purpoſe of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of newſpapers and printing was read a ſecond time; the firſt part relative to each member's taking one paper at the public expence, was negatived, and the other, directing the clerk of the houſe, and ſecretary of the Senate, to contract for printing the acts and journals of Congreſs, was agreed to.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, May 29.

The engroſſed bill for laying a duty on tonnage, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe. Mr. Patridge, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, reſpecting the mode of receiving communications from the Preſident, made a report, which being read, was agreed to.

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Monday.

A motion was made to alter a rule of the Houſe, reſpecting the appointments by ballot. This occaſioned ſome deſultory debate; a variety of motions were made, which were ſeverally negatived, and the rule remained as before.

Adjourned until eleven o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, June 1.

Mr. Bland had leave of abſence granted him for ſix weeks.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that the Senate had adopted the mode agreed on by the Houſes for receiving meſſages, &c. from the Preſident.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The firſt paragraph of the bill providing for the eſtabliſhment of ports of entry, ports of delivery, and ports of entry and delivery, was read. Some queſtions were ſtarted reſpecting the propriety of the diſtinction between ports of entry and ports of delivery. This gave riſe to a deſultory converſation, which terminated without coming to any reſolution.

The committee then roſe to receive a meſſage from the Preſident.

Mr. Lear (the Preſident's Secretary) preſented at the bar of the houſe the act preſcribing the time and manner of taking the oath of office required by the Conſtitution, approved and ſigned by the Preſident.

Mr. Benſon gave notice that he intended to move for a reſolution to this effect, That Congreſs will earneſtly recommend to the legiſlature of Rhode Iſland to call a Convention of the people of that ſtate, in order to adopt the Conſtitution.

Mr. Benſon ſaid, he had no other view in bringing this forward, than that the United States ſhould know certainly and ſpeedily whether the ſtate of Rhode Iſland intended to become a member of the Union. It might, he ſaid, be ſuppoſed by ſome, that that ſtate had already given its ultimatum But he would inform the houſe, that the Governour of Rhode-Iſland had ſent information to the late Congreſs, that the Conſtitution had been ſubmitted to the deciſion of the ſeveral towns in that ſtate, a majority of which appeared to be oppoſed to it. That Congreſs had taken no notice of this communication, as it was conſidered an improper and unconſtitutional mode of determining on the merits of the Conſtitution.

Mr Baldwin, from the committee appointed to agree upon the compenſation to be allowed the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, reported, That the Preſident ſhould be allowed, as a compenſation for his ſervices, 20,000 dollars per annum, comprehending the allowance for his ſecretary, clerks, &c. and excluſive of the expence of his equipage, ſervants, and ſome other objects to be provided for and defrayed from the public treaſury.

That the Vice-Preſident ſhould be allowed a ſalary of 5000 dollars per annum, and that the Senators and Repreſentatives ſix dollars per day, during their actual attendance in Congreſs, and for the expences of travelling to and from the ſeat of government, ſix dollars for every 20 miles.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of bankrupt laws, throughout the United States.

Then the houſe adjourned,

TUESDAY, June 2.

On motion of Mr. Page, it was voted unanimouſly, that thoſe members who had not taken the oath required by the Conſtitution, ſhould be called on to attend the Speaker for that purpoſe—accordingly eighteen members appeared, and had the oath adminiſtered to them;—after which the Speaker adminiſtered the requiſite oath to the clerk of the houſe.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to bring in a bill or bills, purſuant to the reſolution for inſtituting the three ſubordinate executive departments, reported two bills—one for the arrangement of the war department—the other for the department of foreign affairs: Theſe bills provide in ſubſtance, for bringing under the direction of theſe departments, by orders from the Preſident, thoſe national objects which had come within their cognizance, under the old confederation.

It was voted, that 100 copies of theſe bills be ſtruck off, for the accommodation of the members.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole; and reſumed the bill for the collection of the revenue.

On motion it was voted, that the conſideration of the two firſt articles, ſhould be poſtponed; the third article, which is in theſe words, viz "That there ſhall alſo be conſtituted the following ports, which ſhall be ports both of entry and delivery, to wit," was taken up—when Mr. Livermore propoſed, that Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, ſhould be one of the ports of entry and delivery, to fill up the blank.

Machias and Portland were next mentioned; upon which many obſervations were made by different members—chiefly with reſpect to the number of ports for entry and delivery, which it might be neceſſary to conſtitute: The committee appeared to be divided in ſentiment; and ſome gentlemen having obſerved, that they were not ſufficiently prepared to decide what ports would be moſt ſuitable in the ſeveral ſtates, it was moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and make the further conſideration of the bill the order of the day for to-morrow.

The vote on this motion being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

The committee then proceeded in filling up the blank, when the following ports were agreed upon, viz.

Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire.
Portland,
Newbury-Port,
Gloucester,
Salem,
Marblehead,
Boſton,
Plymouth,
Dighton,
New-Bedford,
Sherburne, Nantucket,
} Maſſachuſetts.

New-London,
New Haven,
Norwalk,
} Connecticut.

City of New-York,
Sag Harbour,
Perth Amboy,
} State of New-York.

Egg Harbour,
Salem,
} New-Jerſey,

Philadelphia, Pennſylvania.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs.

A motion was introduced and adopted, that the committee which had reported the bill for collecting the revenue, ſhould be inſtructed to prepare a bill or bills, providing for the regiſtering of veſſels, aſcertaining their tonnage, regulating pilotage, light-houſes, &c.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

The bill for the eſtabliſhment of a Department of War, and the bill for the eſtabliſhment of a Department of Foreign Affairs, were read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, to be taken up on Tueſday next.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had agreed to the reſolution of the Houſe of the 28th ult. reſpecting the printing buſineſs.

The Senate alſo ſent a meſſage, informing the houſe, that they this day intended to take the oath required by the conſtitution, and therefore requeſted the original law reſpecting oaths, which had been yeſterday returned to the houſe by the Preſident.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded to eſtabliſh further ports of entry and delivery. The following were agreed on:

In the State of Maryland.

Cheſtertown, Georgetown,
Oxford, Annapolis,
Vienna, St. Mary's—and
Baltimore, Patuxent.
Snow-Hill,

In the State of Virginia.

Norfolk & Portſmouth, Kingſale
Hampton, Foley's Landing,
York-Town, Cherriſtown—and
Urbanna, South-Quay.
Alexandria.

In the State of South-Carolina.

Charleſtown, Beaufort.
George-Town—and

In the State of Georgia.

Savannah, St. Patrick's, on St. Mary's river.
Sunbury, Brunſwick—and

In the Province of Maine, being the eaſterly part of Maſſachuſetts.

Pepperellborough, Machias
Bath, on Cennebeck river, Paſſamaquoddy
Wiſcaſſet, on Sheetſcut river, York,
Penobſcot—and Barnſtable, in the county of Barnſtable.

The committee then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. } Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

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